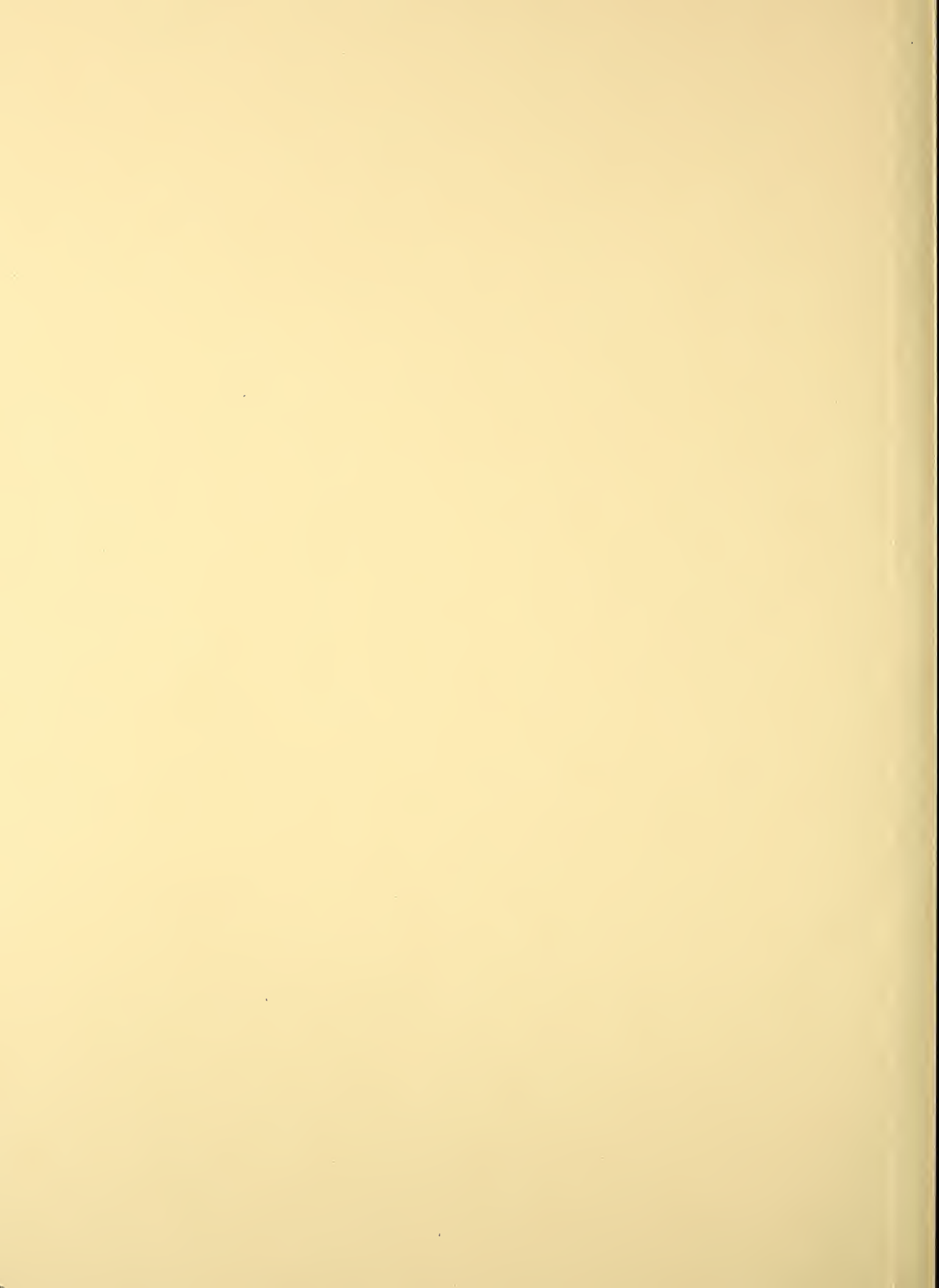


71.2009.085.02160



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

Excerpts from newspapers and
other sources illuminating
aspects of this most well-known
Presidential speech

Everett Version

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
(Formerly described as: Binder 4, p. 29-63)



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
State of Indiana through the Indiana State Library

<http://archive.org/details/lincoxxxxxxxxxxxxx00linc>

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

No. IV (4) Everett Copy

February 10, 1964

Massachusetts Historical Society
1154 Boylston Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In your very interesting and information brochure under the title "Edward Everett at Gettysburg" published in 1963, on page (2) this statement is made

"At length, on November 14, he sent the manuscript of his address to the Boston Daily Advertiser to set in a proof sheet 'to prevent its being mutilated and travestied by the Reporters.'"

Could you advise me ~~if~~ this is correct as it seems to be in variance with information already at hand.

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM:hs

31

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER DEGREES
IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION
FRANK FREIDEL, *Chairman*

77 DUNSTER STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38
MASSACHUSETTS

March 12, 1964

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry
The Lincoln Nat'l. Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

Dr. Malcolm Freiberg, Editor
of Publications for the Massachusetts
Historical Society, has referred to
me your letter of February 10 in
which you query him concerning a
statement about Edward Everett.

Although this statement is
at variance with the information you
have at hand, I can certify that it
is correct, since I took it from
Edward Everett's diary, November 14,
1863.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Frank Freidel





(Right)—GETTYS-
BURG ADDRESS—
Facsimile of Abraham
Lincoln's speech that
will be carried through
ages as a literary
classic.



Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground, the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—

that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—that this government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

over

A rare opportunity to view the famous Gettysburg address in Lincoln's own handwriting is afforded today, on Lincoln's birthday and through Feb. 19, in the exhibition of this manuscript copy by the Chicago Historical Society. Loaned by an undisclosed owner, it is insured for \$100,000 while on view. One of six copies written out by Lincoln after the address, this manuscript was presented to Everett Everett, chief speaker at the cemetery dedication.

Chicago Daily News 2-12-35

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

FACSIMILE OF FAMED GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

A reproduction of the famous Gettysburg address, in Lincoln's own hand, which he delivered at Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 15, 1863, at the dedication of the National Cemetery established on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg, which was fought the first three days of July, 1863.

Former Speaker Cannon read Lincoln's Gettysburg address and Representative Monahan, Republican, Wisconsin, delivered an address on Lincoln.

... of the P...
... that the
... Michigan
... starting ...
... told ...
... 1947 ...

How Lincoln Drafted Speech

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

One of the Five Manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address Known to Be From the President's Own Hand

The Herald Feb 12 '30

TE

GETTYSBURG MSS. BOUGHT BY DEALER

Thomas F. Madigan Acquires
Lincoln and Everett Speeches

SOLD AT UNION FAIR IN '64

All but Two of President's
Drafts Now Accounted For

A manuscript of the Gettysburg Address, penned by the hand of Abraham Lincoln himself, and the first one to come into the hands of a collector, has been acquired by Thomas F. Madigan, autograph dealer of No. 2 East 54th Street, he announced yesterday.

Tossed in with its two pages, in morocco leather binding, is the bulky original manuscript of the two-hour oration which Edward Everett made on that historic dedication day at the Gettysburg Battlefield.

There is an ironical touch in how these manuscripts came to be together. It seems that in January, 1864, Mrs. Hamilton Fish was giving a Metropolitan Fair in New York for the benefit of Union soldiers, and Everett wrote to Lincoln that he had promised his manuscript to Mrs. Fish to be sold. "It would add very greatly to its value if I could bind up with it the manuscript of your dedicatory remarks, if you have preserved it," he added. So Mr. Lincoln sent the manuscript and the two were sold for \$1,000.

For the Lincoln address, and incidentally that of Everett, Mr. Madigan paid "well into six figures," which indicates that the value has increased at least 100 times.

Mr. Madigan said he had purchased the draft from a member of the Keyes family of New Hampshire, a nephew of the original purchaser. Lincoln is known to have made five drafts, two of which were preserved by his secretary, John Hay, and are in the Library of Congress. The third, which Mr. Madigan has, is the first in which the familiar words "under God" appear, although they were taken down by stenographers on the day the speech was given. Concerning the two other copies Mr. Madigan is reticent. The autograph-hunter's world has its own secrets.

Digging into his forthcoming book, "Word Shadows of the Great," Mr. Madigan remarked that Everett was one of the first to appreciate the significance of the Gettysburg Address. In a note to the President the day after its delivery, he said:

"Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you, with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes. My son, who parted from me at Baltimore, and my daughter, concur in this sentiment."

GETS LINCOLN DRAFT OF GETTYSBURG TALK

**T. F. Madigan Buys Autograph
of Standard Version at Price
Said to Be in Six Figures.**

IN ONE FAMILY SINCE 1864

**With Everett's Oration, It Was Sold
at Fair Here for \$1,000 for
Benefit of Wounded.**

An autograph manuscript of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address, said to be one of the most valuable American historical manuscripts outside public archives, has been acquired by Thomas F. Madigan, collector and dealer in autographs, 2 East Fifty-fourth Street, it was announced yesterday. This manuscript is the first draft written by Lincoln of what is known as the standard version of the address, according to Mr. Madigan.

In addition to the Lincoln manuscript, Mr. Madigan has acquired also the complete original autograph manuscript of Edward Everett's long address, which was delivered just before Lincoln spoke at the dedication of the Battlefield of Gettysburg. Since 1864 and until obtained by Mr. Madigan, the manuscripts had been in the possession of the Keyes family of New Hampshire.

Given to Aid Fair Here.

The story of the two manuscripts, as learned by Mr. Madigan, is that in January, 1864, Edward Everett wrote to Lincoln that the original manuscript of the Everett Gettysburg address had been promised as a gift to Mrs. Hamilton Fish, head of a committee of the Metropolitan Fair, which was to be held in New York for the benefit of wounded Union soldiers.

"It would add very greatly to its value," wrote Mr. Everett, "if I could bind up with it the manuscript of your dedicatory remarks, if you have preserved it."

To this Lincoln replied: "I send herewith the manuscript of my remarks at Gettysburg, which, with my note to you of Nov. 20, you are at liberty to use for the benefit of our soldiers as you have requested."

Mr. Everett had the Lincoln manuscript bound with his own oration in a small quarto volume, which was sold at the Metropolitan Fair for \$1,000. The purchaser was an uncle of the recent owner from whom Mr. Madigan acquired the volume.

Made Five Drafts of Address.

In all, Lincoln made five drafts of the Gettysburg address, according to Mr. Madigan. Two of them are in the Library of Congress, the gift of children of John Hay. From these first drafts the words "under God" were omitted. They appear for the first time in Lincoln's handwriting in the present copy, according to Mr. Madigan, who therefore considers this draft the first which was made by Lincoln as the address is now known and in what is now considered the standard version.

"The stenographic reports of the

leading newspapers of the time conform substantially to the revised version," Mr. Madigan said. "Lincoln delivered the address from memory, although holding the prepared copy in his hand. The interpolations were probably the result of momentary inspiration."

When asked the value of the manuscript Mr. Madigan said it ran well into six figures and that he considered the script one of the most interesting and important that has come into the market.

"There are many popular misconceptions as to the circumstances surrounding Lincoln's writing of the Gettysburg address," said Mr. Madigan. "It is an interesting fact that Edward Everett was one of the first to recognize the significance of Lincoln's address. The day after the ceremonies Everett wrote to Lincoln thanking him for his 'great thoughtfulness for my daughter's accommodation on the platform yesterday, and much kindness to me and mine at Gettysburg.'"

Everett Lauded Address.

"Everett then added:

"Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you, with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

"To this Lincoln replied on Nov. 20, 1863:

"Your kind note of today is received. In our respective parts yesterday you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that, in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure. Of course, I knew Mr. Everett would not fail; and yet, while the whole

discourse was eminently satisfactory, and will be of great value, there were passages in it which transcended my expectation."

"The point made against the theory of the general government being only an agency, whose principals are the States, was new to me, and, as I think, is one of the best arguments for the national supremacy. The tribute to our noble women for their angel ministering to the suffering soldiers surpasses in its way, as do the subjects of it, whatever has gone before."

LINCOLN RELICS IN SALE.

Autographed Copy of Emancipation Proclamation Included in Auction.

A lithograph of an engrossed copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, executed in 1861 and autographed by Abraham Lincoln, will be sold at auction on Feb. 25 and 26 at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., with autographs from the collections of A. W. Tillinghast of Englewood, N. J.; the late Charles Eliot Norton of Boston, the late G. W. H. Ritchie of Providence, R. I., and others.

When the lithograph of the Emancipation Proclamation was published, David W. Cheeseman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States during Lincoln's Administration, asked the President to sign a copy. This Mr. Lincoln did. The copy remained in Mr. Cheeseman's family and is now being sold by his daughters.

Among the autographs, autograph letters and historical documents to be offered at the auction are many by Lincoln, illustrating various aspects of his personality—the business man, the husband, the merciful judge and the diplomat. A pardon which is thought to be the last Lincoln ever signed is also included.

GETTYSBURG MSS. BOUGHT BY DEALER

Thomas F. Madigan Acquires
Lincoln and Everett Speeches

SOLD AT UNION FAIR IN '64

All but Two of President's
Drafts Now Accounted For

A manuscript of the Gettysburg Address, penned by the hand of Abraham Lincoln himself, and the first one to come into the hands of a collector, has been acquired by Thomas F. Madigan, autograph dealer of No. 2 East 54th Street, he announced yesterday.

Tossed in with its two pages, in morocco leather binding, is the bulky original manuscript of the two-hour oration which Edward Everett made on that historic dedication day at the Gettysburg Battlefield.

There is an ironical touch in how these manuscripts came to be together. It seems that in January, 1864, Mrs. Hamilton Fish was giving a Metropolitan Fair in New York for the benefit of Union soldiers, and Everett wrote to Lincoln that he had promised his manuscript to Mrs. Fish to be sold. "It would add very greatly to its value if I could bind up with it the manuscript of your dedicatory remarks, if you have preserved it," he added. So Mr. Lincoln sent the manuscript and the two were sold for \$1,000.

For the Lincoln address, and incidentally that of Everett, Mr. Madigan paid "well into six figures," which indicates that the value has increased at least 100 times.

Mr. Madigan said he had purchased the draft from a member of the Keyes family of New Hampshire, a nephew of the original purchaser, Lincoln is known to have made five drafts, two of which were preserved by his secretary, John Hay, and are in the Library of Congress. The third, which Mr. Madigan has, is the first in which the familiar words "under God" appear, although they were taken down by stenographers on the day the speech was given. Concerning the two other copies Mr. Madigan is reticent. The autograph-hunter's world has its own secrets.

Digging into his forthcoming book, "Word Shadows of the Great," Mr. Madigan remarked that Everett was one of the first to appreciate the significance of the Gettysburg Address. In a note to the President the day after its delivery, he said:

"Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you, with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes. My son, who parted from me at Baltimore, and my daughter, concur in this sentiment."

How Lincoln Drafted Speech

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

One of the Five Manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address Known to Be From the President's Own Hand

SAYS LINCOLN SPOKE TWICE AT GETTYSBURG

*Magazine Article Declares He
Gave Impromptu Talk on Eve
of Cemetery Exercises.*

Abraham Lincoln made not only his famous address in Gettysburg, but an impromptu one which has been virtually forgotten, according to an article in the February issue of *The American Druggist*. This was made on the evening of Nov. 18, 1863, the day before the dedication of the cemetery, from the steps of the house of Judge David Wills, Lincoln's host at Gettysburg, according to the article, and was delivered in response to the demands of college students and townspeople who gathered before the house.

Lincoln "expressed his appreciation of such a reception," according to the article. "He dwelt on the especial significance of the fact that the gathering before him was so evidently made up of the new generation who would be carrying on the principles he so earnestly believed in, long after his and his contemporaries were gone," the article says. "He indicated how profoundly he felt the importance of the town in the nation's history, and finally, how sincerely he hoped that the national cemetery, to be dedicated on the morrow, would make the battlefield a shrine of the nation's devotion to the cause for which those men had died."

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
FEBRUARY 12, 1930

'SIX FIGURES' PAID FOR ORIGINAL OF LINCOLN SPEECH

**Dealer Declines to Give
Exact Cost of Gettys-
burg Manuscript**

President Lincoln's own manuscript of his famous Gettysburg Address has just been acquired by Thomas F. Madigan, autograph dealer, of No. 2 East 54th Street. In making that announcement last night Mr. Madigan said it had been acquired at a price "well into six figures," but declined to be more specific.

The copy is one of five written by Lincoln and the first to fall into the hands of a collector.

Tossed in with its two pages, in morocco leather binding, is the bulky original manuscript of the two-hour oration which Edward Everett made on that historic dedication day at the Gettysburg Battlefield.

There is an ironical touch in how these manuscripts came to be together. It seems that in January, 1864, Mrs. Hamilton Fish was giving a Metropolitan Fair in New York for the benefit of Union soldiers, and Everett wrote to Lincoln that he had promised his manuscript to Mrs. Fish to be sold. "It would add very greatly to its value if I could bind up with it the manuscript of your dedicatory remarks, if you have preserved it," he added. So Mr. Lincoln sent the manuscript and the two were sold for \$1,000.

Mr. Madigan said he had purchased the draft from a member of the Keyes family of New Hampshire, a nephew of the original purchaser. Lincoln is known to have made five drafts, two of which were preserved by his secretary, John Hay, and are in the Library of Congress. The third, which Mr. Madigan has, is the first in which the familiar words "under God" appear, although they were taken down by stenographers on the day the speech was given. Concerning the two other copies Mr. Madigan is reticent. The autograph-hunter's world has its own secrets. N. Y. World 2-12-30

Valuable Lincoln Relic.

Thomas F. Madigan, New York collector and dealer, according to an announcement, has acquired the autograph manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

The manuscript consists of the first draft written by Lincoln of what is known as the standard version of the memorable speech.

Furthermore, Mr. Madigan has also acquired the original manuscript of Edward Everett's long oration which was delivered just before Lincoln spoke at the dedicatory ceremonies.

According to the New York Times, in January, 1864, Everett wrote to Lincoln that the original manuscript of the Everett address had been promised to Mrs. Hamilton Fish, then active in conducting the Metropolitan fair which was held for the benefit of wounded Union soldiers. Mr. Everett wrote: "It would add greatly to its value if I could bind up with the manuscript your dedicatory remarks, if you have preserved it." Lincoln sent the reply: "I send herewith the manuscript of my remarks at Gettysburg which with my note to you of Nov. 20, you are at liberty to use for the benefit of the soldiers as you have requested."

Everett had the Lincoln manuscript bound with his own oration in a small quarto volume which was sold at the fair for \$1,000. The purchaser was a relation of the recent owner from whom Mr. Madigan secured the volume. Mr. Madigan affirms that in all, Lincoln had five drafts of the Gettysburg address. Two are in the library of congress, the gift of the children of John Hay. From these drafts, the words "under God" were omitted. They appear for the first time in Lincoln's handwriting in the present copy. Therefore, Mr. Madigan considers this draft the first which was made by Lincoln as the address is now known and in which is now considered the standard version.

Mr. Madigan says the stenographic reports of the leading newspapers of the time confirm substantially to the revised version. The address was delivered by Mr. Lincoln from memory, although he held the prepared copy in his hand. The interpolations were probably the result of momentary inspiration.

The value of the relic in Mr. Madigan's possession runs into six figures.

IN LINCOLN'S OWN HAND

THE appointed orator of the day at the Gettysburg dedication, Edward Everett, was one of the first to appreciate that his own speech was overshadowed by a two-minute masterpiece of diction and clear thinking from the mouth of Abraham Lincoln. In writing to Lincoln he said:

Permit me to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you with such eloquence, simplicity and appropriateness. * * * I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes.

The occasion of this tribute was that Everett was asked to offer the manuscript of his speech for sale at a benefit for Union soldiers. He thought that Lincoln's address should be bound together with his own, and Lincoln sent him what seems to have been the third draft of his speech. The two documents were sold together for \$1000.

Now they have been sold again for a sum which is reported to run "well into six figures." Nor is there any doubt where their value resides. The postscript manuscript has triumphantly denied its own statement that "the world will little note nor long remember what we say here." Of all that was said on that day in November, 1863, the world remembers and values very little else. Among the multiplied monuments of American history, none has the enduring vitality, the reality and the beauty of these few words in which a great man spoke his heart to the people of America.

PHILA. PA. EVE. LEDGER
FEBRUARY 13, 1930

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MARCH 15, 1930

to \$2,000. The house will be open to visitors during the tercentenary summer of 1930.

Lincoln Documents In Strong Demand

Quite appropriately this last February has seen the reappearance of several valuable Lincoln manuscripts and autographed documents. One of these, an autograph manuscript of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, was acquired by Thomas F. Madigan of New York city, from the Keyes family of New Hampshire. Its value is said to run well into six figures. A lithograph of an engrossed copy of the Emancipation Proclamation executed in 1864 and autographed by Lincoln, has also changed hands, as well as several letters and documents which illus-

trate various aspects of the Emancipator's personality—the business man, the husband, the judge and the diplomat.

Hon. Secy of State, I am improving,
but I cannot meet the cabinet today
O. Lincoln
Nov 27 1863

Hon Secy of State I am improving,
but I cannot meet the cabinet today
O. Lincoln
Nov 27, 1863

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

An old story of Lincoln's immortal address at Gettysburg is told again in a news account of the purchase of the first draft of it by a New York dealer in autographs for a sum not less than \$100,000. There were, we are told, five drafts of the address made by Lincoln, and some interpolations made in his delivery of it. This seems to dispose of another old story that Mr. Lincoln jotted down with a lead pencil on an envelope what he said at the cemetery while riding on the train to the town.

Edward Everett made what was regarded as the principal address of the occasion, an oration two hours long, and the day after the dedication wrote to Mr. Lincoln:

I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes.

Thus it appears that Mr. Everett was the first to realize the intrinsic merits of Lincoln's address. Certainly it did not "soak in" the audience as being a masterpiece destined to immortality, for newspaper accounts of the event treated it as being somewhat of a disappointment to the great audience.

So it has been with many great utterances in history. Many of Christ's sayings, as well as those of Paul required centuries before they were fully appreciated and their worth recognized. Every year something new about Lincoln turns up, and always something that adds to his great stature as a leader of the human race.

Historical Group to Show Original Lincoln MS. Here

BY LOUIS MARIANO.

An original manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address, one of the six copies of the famous oration in the emancipator's own handwriting known to be in existence, will be on display at the Chicago Historical Society during the week of Feb. 12, officials of the society announced today.

Written in the bold hand of Lincoln on two pages, the manuscript is bound in a leather volume containing the fifty-four-page oration of Edward Everett, the scholar, statesman and educator, whose address was to be the highlight of the dedicatory ceremonies at the new national cemetery.

First Autographed Copy Here.

It is the first time in the history of Chicago that an autographed manuscript of the address will be on public display. Of the five others known to have been written by Lincoln, two—one of them the original draft—are in the national capital; one is believed to be lost, and two others in the possession of descendants of the persons for whom they were originally written.

The manuscript which will be on display at the historical society is known as the Edward Everett copy and is said to be the only one ever to fall into the hands of a collector or dealer. The present owner, who remains anonymous, lent it to the society at the request of Charles B. Pike, who is a personal friend. During its stay at the society it will be

insured for \$100,000, and will have an honor guard of a soldier and sailor, besides being under the constant guard of four detectives.

Copy Made on Request.

The Everett copy was written by the president at the former's request. Mrs. Hamilton Fish had asked him for his own original manuscript, he had written Lincoln. It was to be sold at the Metropolitan fair, which was to be held at New York city for the benefit of wounded soldiers and sailors. Would the president oblige by adding his address in his own hand to the contemplated volume? Lincoln acceded to the request.

According to information in the hands of historical society officials, the Everett version is substantially that accepted as the standard version. The first draft differs slightly in the wording, though not in substance, from the other copies.

For instance, a portion of the second paragraph of the original draft reads: "We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may in all propriety do." In the accepted version the second sentence was changed to "It is altogether proper and fitting that we should do this."

Give "Our American Cousin."

In addition to the display of the Lincoln manuscript as part of the local observance of the emancipator's birthday the society has arranged for two other memorial features. On Feb. 12 and the two nights following it is presenting the Goodman Theater Players in "Our American Cousin," the play Lincoln was attending when he was assassinated.

During the month of February frank envelopes of presidents from Washington down to Hoover will also be on display. These, the collection of Edward Stern of New York, show the signatures of all the presidents while in office as chief executives, and in many cases in other political capacities. Included, of course, are those presidents who also signed the Declaration of Independence.

New York Times
 Magazine, February 9, 1941.

ABOUT—

AUTOGRAPHS

Purchases of Lincoln and Washington autograph letters are increasing. Prices have not reached the peak of boom years, but the autograph markets reflect the current business upturn.

* * *

Lincoln is the favorite subject of American autograph collectors, with Washington a close second in popularity. An autograph letter signed—an "A. L. S." to the hobbyist—may be acquired at prices ranging from \$150 up; a letter signed (L. S.), with the body written by another person, from \$75 up, and a document signed (D. S.), from \$50 up. Detached signatures are of little interest to serious collectors.

* * *

The value of a manuscript by Lincoln or Washington depends on historical importance and significance of content. Their war letters and letters written during their Presidencies are therefore of high worth. Both were prolific correspondents and wrote thousands of letters. Dealers have hundreds in stock. The supply is diminishing, however, for once a letter gets into the archives of a government or public library or institution it never reappears on the market.

* * *

About one hundred Lincoln and Washington lots are sold at auction sales annually and a larger number of items are sold by private dealers. Recent sales included Washington's diary for 1797, describing his last days as President and the journey to Mount Vernon, for \$10,500; his manuscript plan of attack on New York, for \$750, and the last pass issued by President Lincoln, on April 13, 1865, for \$750. The late Thomas F. Madigan of New York some years back sold one of the few autograph copies of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to an undisclosed purchaser for more than \$100,000.

* * *

Washington's handwriting before his twenty-fifth year was small, prim, precise. With his maturity it became bold, firm, fluent, possibly the finest chirography among the Presidents. Lincoln's script was rugged, strong, simple and unpretentious, like the man himself. Major thrills of autograph collecting are insight into the character of the man from his writing and indirect contact with greatness.

* * *

Forgeries of Lincoln and Washington autographs are frequent. A common deceit is to add a forged signature to a genuine document of the period. The Washington forgeries of Robert Spring, who flourished during the Civil War era, have a curiosity value of \$5.

S ★★ LINCOLN SPEECH WILL GO ON VIEW IN LINCOLN, ILL.

BY JACK RYAN.

Two pages of handwriting on sheets no larger than letter paper will be taken from Chicago to Lincoln, Ill., tomorrow . . . and a guard of state troopers and bank messengers will convoy the document!

The manuscript is that of the memorable Gettysburg Address in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln. Tomorrow those pages go on display in the courthouse at Lincoln in conjunction with the campaign launched by school children of Illinois to purchase the copy with their pennies, nickles and dimes as a gift to the people of the state.

Pages Kept in Vault.

Ordinarily the pages are held within the steel walls of a Loop bank's vault. Heavy insurance policies cover these two pages written in the fall of 1863 and preserved through the years with time but faintly touching the parchment.

The document, the troopers and messengers leave Chicago aboard the Alton railway's Ann Rutledge—streamline train named after the sweetheart of Lincoln's youth.

Lincoln school children will get a glimpse of the document during the afternoon.

Under a guard similar to that which boards the Ann Rutledge in the morning the manuscript will

The Dinner Bell program of Radio Station WLS will originate from Lincoln, Ill., tomorrow and will detail the happenings at the Logan County Courthouse where the manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will be on display. Arthur Page will announce the event and will present Burrige D. Butler, WLS president and Lincoln authority, in a program that will include talks by State Historian Paul M. Angle and State Superintendent of Schools Vernon L. Nickell. The Dinner Bell program is on the air from 12 o'clock, noon, until 12:30.

be returned to Chicago and its safety vault repository tomorrow evening.

The document goes on display in the rotunda of the Logan County courthouse under the supervision of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Vernon L. Nickell

102 Counties in Drive.

Coins collected from the school children in the 102 counties of Illinois will be turned over by county school superintendents to the state treasurer.

The people of Illinois will be given the copy of Lincoln's address at Springfield on Nov. 19, the 80th anniversary of its delivery. The address will become part of the Lincoln collection of the State Historical Library.

Elaborate safeguards surrounding the movement of the manuscript from Chicago to Lincoln and return were set up by Supt. Nickell to protect the leather-bound volume which is approximately the size of a pocket magazine. Besides the two pages in Lincoln's handwriting that compose his 266-word Gettysburg Address, the volume contains the oration delivered by Senator Edward Everett of Massachusetts from the same platform.

Worth Far More.

Despite its size this copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech has been valued at far in excess of \$60,000, the amount school children will pay for it. The Illinois state historian, Paul M. Angle, has pointed out that higher offers have been refused because of the owner's desire to have Lincoln's own state gain permanent possession of the copy. Angle, in conjunction with other Lincoln authorities, has passed on the genuineness of the manuscript, which is known in historical circles as the Edward Everett copy of the Gettysburg Address.

Supt. Nickell estimates that 5 cents from each school child in Illinois will achieve the \$60,000 goal. In this undertaking he has the active co-operation of 102 county school superintendents who have hailed the purchase as "a renewal of the patriotism of our school children at a time when we need the strength and the firm faith in democracy that Lincoln expressed with such force and fervor in his immortal address at the National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pa."

Illinois Children to Buy Manuscript of Lincoln

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12 (AP)—More than 1,000,000 school children of Illinois, long the home of Abraham Lincoln, are principals in a new collection drive—donating their pennies and nickels toward a goal of \$60,000 needed for the purchase of an original manuscript of the martyred President's Gettysburg's address.

School superintendents in the State's 102 counties are in charge of the drive, described by Vernon L. Nickell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as a "practical exercise of patriotism." An average donation of 5 cents from each pupil will bring the manuscript to a permanent shrine at Springfield, center of much Lincolniana.

Nickell said the genuineness of the Lincoln manuscript which is to be purchased has been affirmed by Paul M. Angle, State historian, and he said it was worth "far more than \$60,000." Angle said higher offers had been refused because the owners, unidentified, wanted the manuscript to remain in Illinois.

Nickell said the manuscript on which he has an option is in a morocco-bound volume and is in a Chicago bank vault. It will be

brought here tomorrow, under guard of State police, and displayed in the rotunda of the Court House at nearby Lincoln, Ill.

Plans call for formal presentation of the manuscript to the State Historical Library at Springfield.

Lincoln Manuscript
10/12/19

Chas. L. ...
Oct. 12 - 1942

Children to Buy Gettysburg Speech

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 11.—(UP)
—Illinois school children will launch tomorrow a campaign to raise \$60,000 in pennies with which to purchase a copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, one of five which the Civil War President wrote himself.

Vernon L. Nickell, state school superintendent, described the campaign as not only patriotic but as a "practical exercise of patriotism" for school children. The address will be placed in the State Historical Library.

Paul M. Angle, state historian, said the copy is genuine beyond question. He said it is a bargain at \$60,000, that the unidentified owner could have obtained more "if not for a desire to have it become a possession of the people of Lincoln's home state."

It is planned to have a formal presentation of the document on Nov. 19—80th anniversary of the address.

Nickell said that an average gift of 5 cents by each of Illinois' 1,200,000 school children would finance the purchase of the project.

Unique Ceremonies Mark Campaign for Children to Buy Manuscript.

BY JACK RYAN.

Special Dispatch from Staff Correspondent. Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 13.—This town that Abraham Lincoln reluctantly named after himself, and christened in a burlesque ceremony with watermelon drippings replacing the traditional champagne, today paid tribute to the great Civil War president in an unprecedented ceremony at the Logan County Courthouse.

There in the rotunda of the stately building was displayed the original Gettysburg Address

The Dinner Bell program of WLS, heard from 12 o'clock noon until 12:30, will be broadcast today from the Logan County Court House. A description of the display there of the Lincoln Gettysburg Address will be given by Arthur Page.

as written by Lincoln in 1863; the manuscript that school children of the state will purchase with their coins as a gift to the people of the state.

This document has been acclaimed a flawless gem of writing. Orators have called it "democracy's act of faith." Free people the world over have thrilled to its burning message "that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Troopers Guard Pages.

And today as school children of Logan County and service boys in uniform, housewives and merchants and men famed in affairs of state passed through the courthouse rotunda they saw a guard of state troopers and bank messengers hovering around the bronze case in which the two pages of manuscript were shown. These pages, bound with the two-hour oration delivered at Gettysburg in November of 1863 by Senator Edward Everett, had been taken from a vault in Chicago's Loop for the trip to Lincoln.

Guarded by these troopers, the bank messengers and insurance representatives, the volume was speeded to Lincoln aboard the Alton railroad's Ann Rutledge, the streamliner named after the sweetheart of Lincoln's youth. Included in the party was Burridge D. Butler, president of Radio Station WLS and himself an authority on the life and times of Honest Abe.

Emphasize Children's Part.

Through this afternoon the crowds were to move through the rotunda to see, not only the manuscript, but a program of the dedicatory events at Gettysburg, a reward bill for a runaway slave as printed in the days before



LINCOLN MANUSCRIPT EN ROUTE—L. D. Kirk (with brief case), a bank messenger, is flanked by two state troopers, John A. Peters (left) and William E. Stolberg, as they leave Chicago with the original manuscript of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

[By a staff photographer.]

Emancipation and other Lincolniana provided by Oliver Barrett, Chicago collector, and Paul M. Angle, Illinois state historian.

The emphasis here was on the campaign undertaken by Vernon L. Nickell, superintendent of public instruction, to have the school children of the state's 102 counties purchase the copy of the Lincoln Address. The \$60,000 required for that purchase, Nickell said here, will come from an average donation of 5 cents from each school child.

As Nickell pointed out, the manuscript has been valued in excess of \$60,000 but the owners prefer to have the document repose in Lincoln's own state and have declined numerous offers. The people of Illinois will be given the document at Springfield on Nov. 19, the 80th anniversary of the delivery of the celebrated address. The State Historical Library, already the world's richest source of Lincoln material, will be the shrine for the manuscript.

Here today, state leaders from Springfield, headed by Nickell and Angle, mingled with the local authorities on Lincoln's life, E. H. Lukeinbill, Long County superintendent of schools, and D. F. Nickols, president of the State Teachers Reading Circle. As they talked, the era of Lincoln and Postville, Ill., and oxcarts re-

turned to reality, obscuring the modernities of the present courthouse and the sleek, steel swift-ness of the Ann Rutledge.

Thus It Became Lincoln, Ill.

For these men told of the days when a scattering of cabins called Postville, Ill., occupied this country northeast of the State Capitol. It was from Postville that Lincoln was sent to the state legislature, there to petition for the formation of a county to be named Logan after the famous politician-medico of Murphysboro. When the legislature approved this motion the early real-estate men and builders prevailed upon Lincoln, the young lawyer-surveyor, to lend his name to the enterprise.

Lincoln, so legend and the historians hold, warned his friends they were making a mistake. "As far as I know," Lincoln is said to have remarked, "nothing named Lincoln ever amounted to much."

But being prevailed upon to go through with the undertaking—Lincoln named the town . . . the only city to bear his name before his rise to the presidency and immortality . . . by crunching a watermelon and allowing the juice to drop to the turf.

Logan County Flocks to See Lincoln's Manuscript

Schools Nearly Make Quota to Buy Gettysburg Manuscript.

BY JACK RYAN.

Special Dispatch from Staff Correspondent.

Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 14.—The words spoken by Abraham Lincoln 80 years ago at the dedication of the national cemetery in Gettysburg, Pa., exerted their compelling power and appeal again here yesterday. Those words, now treasured in the handwriting of the great Civil War President on two sheets of letter-size paper, were displayed here within the confines of a bronze and glass case and from the far reaches of Logan County, from the schoolrooms and the streets came uncounted hundreds to gaze and read and ponder in thoughtful silence.

Logan County was swept with rain and the streets of Lincoln beat to the splash of the down-pour as bank messengers and state troopers brought the manuscript to the rotunda of the Logan County Courthouse. And through that rain came merchants and housewives and score upon score of school children.

It is these children whose pennies, nickels and dimes will purchase this manuscript as a gift to the people of Illinois. This campaign, directed by Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, will culminate Nov. 19 at Springfield when the document is formally presented for enshrinement in the state historical library.

Town Named for Honest Abe.

From noon until the messengers and troopers boarded the Alton Railway's Ann Rutledge to return the \$60,000 manuscript to its Chicago bank vault, the handwritten document was on display beneath a heroic figure of Lincoln, for whom this town was named back in the days when he was a bright, brisk but little-known lawyer-surveyor. Nearby on the courthouse wall was a bronze plaque relating this prairie town's pride in the fact that Honest Abe had practiced here when this settlement, a scraggly patch of log cabins, was known as Postville.

They even told here in the course of the WLS Dinner Bell program, which Arthur Page conducted from the courthouse rotunda, of Lincoln's dedication of this townsite. That would be the amazing episode of cracking a watermelon on a tree stump and christening the town in his name.

State Historian Speaks.

The WLS program brought the voice of Paul M. Angle, state historian, to listeners of the Midwest and there were words spoken by State Superintendent Nickell, the Logan County superintendent, Mr. Lukenbill, and

Dave Thompson of the Prairie Farmer. Mr. Thompson voiced a message from Burrage D. Butler, an authority on Lincoln's era and the president of the radio station.

It was Angle who brought into focus the historical fact that the copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg address which the school children's coins will buy, was originally auctioned in 1864 for the disabled soldiers of the Civil War.

Once the paraphernalia of the radio presentation had been cleared away and those drenched throngs came moving in from the rural districts and the classrooms it was the school children who predominated. From the Glenwild Rural School came every student, from the little ones in the starting grades to lean and lanky lads none too sure of themselves in their first suits of long pants. The teacher, Mrs. Myrtle Dobson, was more than a little proud of Glenwild's 100 per cent representation.

"And we'll be 100 per cent," she promised, "in meeting the quota of 5 cents from each pupil for the purchase of the manuscript."

Reads Slave Reward Notice.

To the rotunda, too, came Samuel Starks, 15, a pleasant-spoken, alert Negro lad in the first year at Lincoln High School. With his classmates he moved through the line and if he paused overly long at the handbill on the wall there was good reason. There, in the rough-hewn type of 1862, was a \$200 reward bill seeking the return of slaves who had escaped a Kentucky plantation owner.

The handbill, from the unmatched historical collection of the Chicago lawyer, Oliver Barrett, was set off by the statue of Lincoln, the emancipator, and the handwritten words of his immortal address.

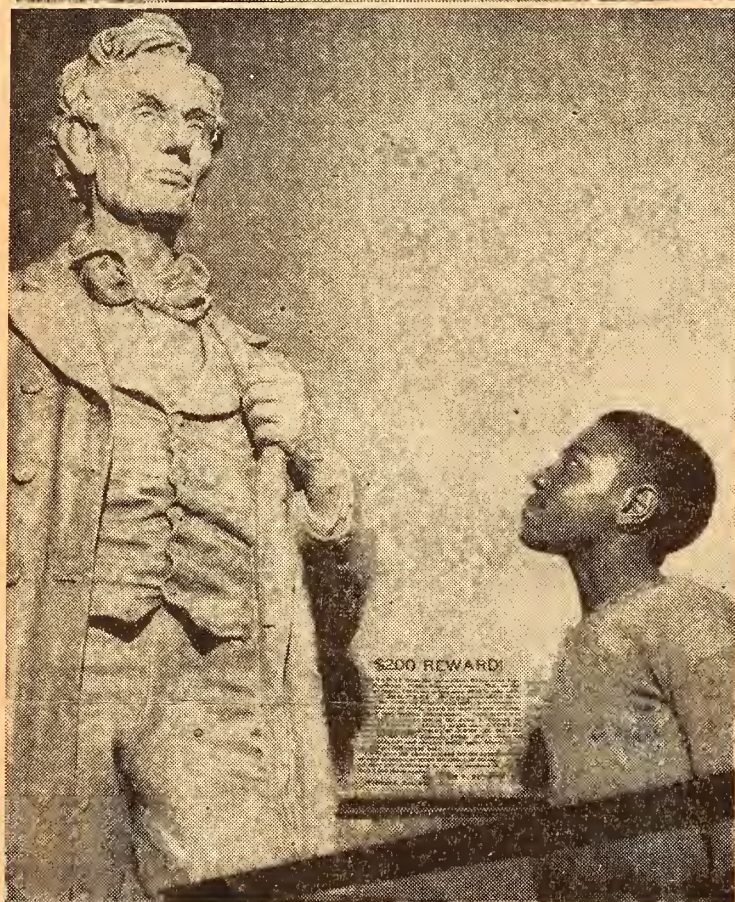
The collections in Logan County schools neared quota proportions during the course of the exhibit here, it was disclosed by Supt. L. H. Lukenbill and his associates, W. C. Handlin of the high school, D. F. Nickols, the former county superintendent, and Schoolmen H. F. Augsburg and A. C. Wacaser. Moneys collected by the various counties are turned over to the state treasurer.

10/14/13



VIEW MANUSCRIPT—

School children at Lincoln, Ill., visit the rotunda of the Logan County Courthouse to view the manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Albert Jones and Harry Dial, Illinois state policemen, guard the treasured document which will be purchased as a gift to Illinois by coins to be contributed by school children throughout the state.



HE LOOKS WITH REVERENCE—Samuel Starks, 15, looks upon the kindly Lincoln countenance. Posted near the Emancipator's statue is a handbill of 1862 which offers a \$200 reward for the return of slaves, who had escaped from a Kentucky plantation. [By a staff photographer.]

Oct 20-73

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1873

Chicago Joins in Campaign To Buy Gettysburg Address

Gettysburg Address. The document will become the permanent possession of the people of Illinois and will be housed at the State Historical Library at Springfield.

Chicago schools will push their campaign for collection of school children's nickels to buy the original copy of the Lincoln's Gettysburg Address for the state of Illinois in co-operation with State Superintendent V. L. Nickell, William E. Johnson, superintendent of Chicago schools said today.

"Chicago has a particular interest in bringing the document back to Illinois," Johnson said. "It was here in the Wigwam, at the corner of Wacker dr. and Lake st., that Abraham Lincoln was nominated as candidate for the presidency in 1860. We feel Lincoln belongs to us as much as to anyone else by virtue of Chicago's contacts with him."

A large part of the purchase price of the Gettysburg Address will come from Chicago, Johnson pointed out, since Chicago schools are attended by approximately 40

per cent of the public school pupils of the state.

A series of assemblies will be held in grade and high schools throughout the city to further the campaign, Johnson said. The plan to bring the document to Illinois permanently was inaugurated by Nickell.

Formal presentation of the Gettysburg Address will be made at Lincoln, Nov. 19, the 80th anniversary of the delivery of the

LINCOLN'S 'GETTYSBURG ADDRESS'

WITH pennies, nickels and dimes, Illinois school children are raising \$60,000 to purchase for our state the manuscript of the famous Gettysburg address, which Abraham Lincoln delivered at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 1863—an address which he would have delivered on Oct. 23—80 years ago today—had not the ceremonies been postponed to suit the convenience of the popular orator, Edward Everett, ex-senator from Massachusetts, the principal speaker.

Held at present in the vault of a Loop bank, the memorable masterpiece, penned on pages that are practically untouched by time, will be presented to the people of Illinois, and permanently enshrined, at Springfield, in the Illinois State Historical Library, on Nov. 19, the 80th anniversary of its delivery. Said Paul M. Angle, state historian: "Illinois is fortunate that higher offers have been refused, because the owners want the manuscript to remain in Lincoln's state." The fund-raising campaign was launched recently by Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction.

Contrary to popular legend, the address, now a national treasure in the Library of Congress, was not written on the train that carried Lincoln to Gettysburg, but was first drafted in Washington and later completed on Nov. 18, at the home of David Will in Gettysburg. There he was within a few miles of the scarred, blood-drenched terrain where, but four months before, Gen. George G. Mead's defeat of Lee's army in a titanic three-day battle had driven the Confederate forces from the North.

The present manuscript was written several days after the cemetery dedication at the request of Everett, to be bound with his own speech and later auctioned at the New York Sanitary Fair, for disabled veterans.

The famous orator's speech covers 54 pages, Lincoln's less than one and a half. The Gettysburg Address—an immortal masterpiece of English composition, hailed as democracy's act of faith—is only 266 words long, 194 of which are one syllable!

Now comes once seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We have come to dedicate a portion of that war, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—the ground, the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, can consecrate it, far above any poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—an altar, government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Pictured above is the copy of the Gettysburg address that is to be purchased by Illinois school children.



Lincoln sat for this photograph in Washington, some 10 days before the dedication ceremonies at Gettysburg. Before him on the table is an advance copy of Everett's address, which the orator had just sent him. This speech, in Everett's own handwriting, is to be purchased along with the original of Lincoln's address by Illinois school children and preserved for all time in the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield.

Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

Chi. Daily News
11-6-43

ILLINOIS AND GETTYSBURG

BY DON RUSSELL.

In connection with the current campaign among school children to purchase for the State of Illinois one of the original copies of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's handwriting, bound with Edward Everett's address on the same occasion, it might be interesting to recall the connection of Illinois with the dedication of "a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live."

An article on "Illinois at Gettysburg" in this space several years ago inspired an investigation that uncovered many facts never officially assembled by the state in connection with its many Civil War memorials, and the results were published this year in "Papers in Illinois History" in an article called "Illinois Monuments on Civil War Battlefields."

Following the dedication of the cemetery Nov. 19, 1863, which was the occasion for the Gettysburg Address, apparently the first action taken by Illinois was an act of the legislature Feb. 16, 1865, appropriating \$3,000 to pay the state's proportion of the estimated expenses of preparing the ground and furnishing the soldiers' national cemetery and of making improvements. Also two commissioners sent by the state to the ceremonies were allowed \$75 each for expenses. In 1867 the state appropriated \$8,961.87 to pay the balance on the state's apportionment.



As early as 1864 a Gettysburg Monument Association was formed, and gradually the idea grew of preserving the battlefield as a memorial. The first monument was built in 1879, and 10 years later the Illinois Legislature, on May 19, 1889, appropriated \$6,000 "to procure and erect a suitable mark upon the spot where the Illinois troops opened the battle of Gettysburg." There seems to be considerable evidence to show that the first shot of the Battle of Gettysburg was fired by Lt. Marcellus E. Jones of Du Page County, east of Marsh Creek along the Chambersburg, Pike at 7:30 a.m., July 1, 1863, using the rifle of Sgt. Levi S. Shafer of Naperville, on an outpost established by Company E, 8th Illinois Cavalry, Alex. McS. S. Ridder being corporal of the guard. These three men in 1886, at their own expense, had erected a marker to establish their fame, so it was impracticable for the state to put up a monument on the same spot—which was outside of the park property at that time anyway.

Accordingly, instead of erecting an Illinois monument at Gettysburg, as was done at the three other Civil War Battlefields chosen for such commemoration, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga-Chickamauga, at Gettysburg three monuments were erected to the Illinois regiments taking part in that battle, which were, besides the 8th Cavalry, the 12th Cavalry and the 82d Infantry.



At least one Illinois general was killed at Gettysburg, and his case is of unusual interest. Elon John Farnsworth had been a first lieutenant and adjutant of the 8th Illinois Cavalry from its organization in 1861 and was promoted captain Dec. 25, 1861. After the battle of Aldie, June 10, 1863, Maj.Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, recommended four men for commissions as brigadier general. The four were Col. Judson Kilpatrick, Capt. Wesley Merritt, also an Illinoisan, Capt. George Armstrong Custer, and Capt. Farnsworth. Farnsworth was commissioned June 29 and was killed four days later at Gettysburg July 3. The three others became famous cavalry leaders, Kilpatrick as Sherman's chief of cavalry, Merritt in Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign, in the Indian wars, and as captor of Manila in 1898, and Custer also under Sheridan, and in the Indian wars until his last fight on the Little Big Horn.

The latest contribution of the State of Illinois to Gettysburg battlefield was an appropriation of \$5,000 to join with six other states in the erection of an Eternal Light Peace Memorial in 1937, dedicated by President Roosevelt on the 75th anniversary of the battle.

STATE RECEIVES FAMOUS LINCOLN SPEECH NOV. 19

Ceremonies to Be Held in Springfield.

Ceremonies in Springfield on Nov. 19, the 80th anniversary of the dedication of the National Soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg, will convey an original manuscript of the address Abraham Lincoln delivered there to a permanent resting place with the Lincolniana of the Illinois State Historical library.

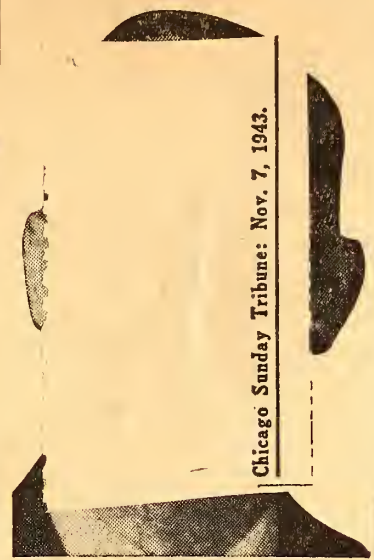
Thus fittingly will close the itinerary of the familiar words as they were set down finally in the rather ragged script that was President Lincoln's handwriting. The address will be the gift of Illinois school children who are raising the \$60,000 purchase price with contributions of pennies, nickels, and dimes.

In Chicago, the campaign to raise the quota of \$24,000 in the city schools began last week. Chicago Catholic schools have joined the state-wide drive, also.

First Perfect Copy.

The address, known as manuscript No. 4, one of six copies written by Lincoln for various purposes, was the first perfect copy of

Heads College



Chicago Sunday Tribune: Nov. 7, 1943.

DR. ERLAND NELSON.

Carthage, Ill., Nov. 6 [Special].—Dr. Erland Nelson will be inaugurated as the first layman president of Carthage college next Friday. Dr. Nelson is a former president of Dana college of Blair, Neb. Morning, afternoon, and evening events are scheduled as part of the inaugural ceremonies. Dr. Armin G. Weng, president of the Illinois synod of the United Lutheran church in America, will be the installing officer.

read it 80 years ago gave it much thought. Paul M. Angle, Illinois state librarian and Lincoln authority, states: "Some editors condemned it as partisan or inappropriate; most ignored it."

An exception was the Chicago Tribune correspondent who, on Nov. 19, 1863, wired an account of the dedication noting: "The dedicatory remarks by President Lincoln will live among the annals of man."

Most Staunch Supporter.

Angle says that was the first favorable comment on the Gettysburg address to appear in print. He describes it as appropriate in that THE TRIBUNE had supported Lincoln since he emerged from political obscurity in the 1850s. The paper kept two reporters with Lincoln thruout his debates with Douglas, and their work saved the text of Lincoln's speeches in that period. Tribune editors, especially Joseph Medill, worked for Lincoln in the convention that nominated him and in the ensuing campaign.

Illinois, the state which gave Lincoln to the country, has no original copy of the Gettysburg speech, a fact adding value to the gift of the school children. In Springfield, it will be put on permanent display as the crowning exhibit in a collection of more than 300 letters in Lincoln's handwriting and thousands of books, pamphlets, and pictures relating to his life.

Given to New York Fair.

The Gettysburg manuscript has a record of traveling dating back to

the fairs given by the sanitary commission to raise money for Civil war soldiers. Lincoln gave his Emancipation Proclamation manuscript to the commission's Chicago fair; it brought \$3,000 and later was burned in the Chicago fire. Lincoln gave the Gettysburg address to the New York fair, where it was sold and finally came into the possession of the late Sen. Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire.

A Chicagoan paid \$150,000 for it in New York some years ago, and it now is in a loop bank awaiting sale to the state for less than half that figure. The purchase will take 1,200,000 nickels. The document will be bought by Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, and he will turn it over to the historical library.

STATE RECEIVES FAMOUS LINCOLN SPEECH NOV. 19

Ceremonies to Be Held in Springfield.

Ceremonies in Springfield on Nov. 19, the 80th anniversary of the dedication of the National Soldiers cemetery at Gettysburg, will convey an original manuscript of the address Abraham Lincoln delivered there to a permanent resting place with the Lincolniana of the Illinois State Historical library.

Thus fittingly will close the itinerary of the familiar words as they were set down finally in the rather ragged script that was President Lincoln's handwriting. The address will be the gift of Illinois school children who are raising the \$60,000 purchase price with contributions of pennies, nickels, and dimes.

In Chicago, the campaign to raise the quota of \$24,000 in the city schools began last week. Chicago Catholic schools have joined the state-wide drive, also.

First Perfect Copy.

The address, known as manuscript No. 4, one of six copies written by Lincoln for various purposes, was the first perfect copy of

the speech. The preceding three had variations.

Altho the Gettysburg address is considered a masterpiece now, both as literature and as a statement of democratic faith, few who heard or

read it 80 years ago gave it much thought. Paul M. Angle, Illinois state librarian and Lincoln authority, states: "Some editors condemned it as partisan or inappropriate; most ignored it."

An exception was the Chicago Tribune correspondent who, on Nov. 19, 1863, wired an account of the dedication noting: "The dedicatory remarks by President Lincoln will live among the annals of man."

Most Staunch Supporter.

Angle says that was the first favorable comment on the Gettysburg address to appear in print. He describes it as appropriate in that THE TRIBUNE had supported Lincoln since he emerged from political obscurity in the 1850s. The paper kept two reporters with Lincoln thruout his debates with Douglas, and their work saved the text of Lincoln's speeches in that period. Tribune editors, especially Joseph Medill, worked for Lincoln in the convention that nominated him and in the ensuing campaign.

Illinois, the state which gave Lincoln to the country, has no original copy of the Gettysburg speech, a fact adding value to the gift of the school children. In Springfield, it will be put on permanent display as the crowning exhibit in a collection of more than 300 letters in Lincoln's handwriting and thousands of books, pamphlets, and pictures relating to his life.

Given to New York Fair.

The Gettysburg manuscript has a record of traveling dating back to

the fairs given by the sanitary commission to raise money for Civil war soldiers. Lincoln gave his Emancipation Proclamation manuscript to the commission's Chicago fair; it brought \$3,000 and later was burned in the Chicago fire. Lincoln gave the Gettysburg address to the New York fair, where it was sold and finally came into the possession of the late Sen. Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire.

A Chicagoan paid \$150,000 for it in New York some years ago, and it now is in a loop bank awaiting sale to the state for less than half that figure. The purchase will take 1,200,000 nickels. The document will be bought by Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, and he will turn it over to the historical library.

SANDBURG HAILS DRIVE TO OBTAIN LINCOLN SPEECH

The signal for Cook County school children to join in the state-wide collection of nickels and dimes that will make Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address a permanent treasure of the people of Illinois was given today by Noble Puffer, county superintendent of schools. The action brought a delighted smile to the rugged features of Carl Sandburg, one of the most famed of the biographers of the Civil War President.

Puffer called on the school children under his jurisdiction to take "advantage of this wonderful opportunity to bring this precious document in the handwriting of Lincoln to a permanent shrine in the Historical Library at Springfield." Then he posed for pictures with Sandburg, a Chicago visitor while on a lecture tour.

A 'Permanent Memento.'

Sandburg's enthusiasm for the project, conceived by Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of schools, was more than verbal. At his suggestion a stenographer was called and the white-haired author of "The Prairie Years" and "The War Years," monumental researches into the life of Lincoln, dictated this message:

"It is good to see the interest in Lincoln in the school children now. When I went to grade school and later went to college, at no time did I see a textbook that had the Gettysburg Address. When I was a grade pupil in Galesburg, I would have welcomed a chance to give a nickel or a dime so that I would have felt an ownership, however slight, in one of the certain immortal documents from the pen of an Illinois man.

"The monuments of Lincoln, even the life mask, might crumble in some conceivable calamity, but the Gettysburg Address will stay with us as long as democracy survives."

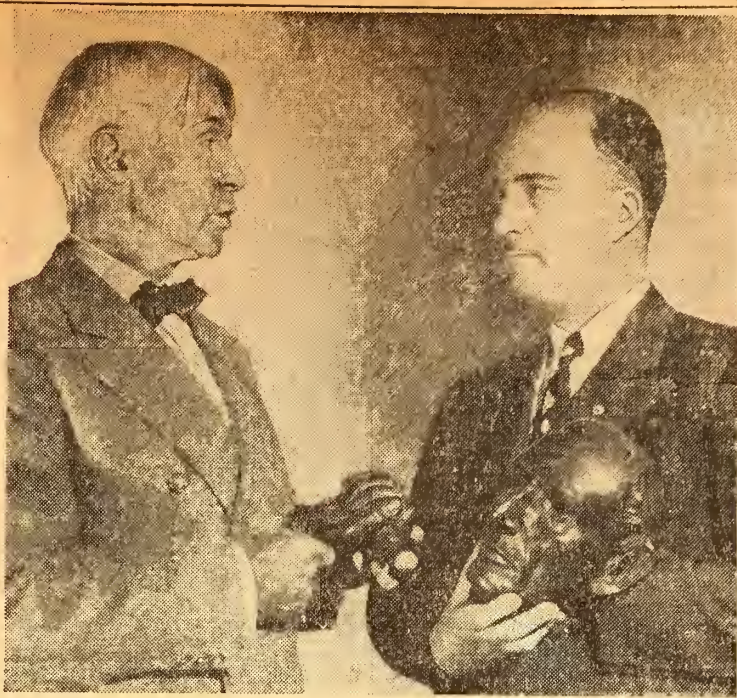
Has Mask in Valise.

There was an appropriate Lincoln setting for the meeting of Sandburg with Puffer. On a pedestal in the Loop office of the school superintendent was a wood carving of Lincoln visiting a farmhouse, and Sandburg had in a valise he carried the Lincoln life mask made in Springfield in 1863 by the Chicago artist, Leonard Volk.

"Lincoln was made uncomfortable as Volk plastered the binding substance over his face," Sandburg commented. "Lincoln managed to breath through a straw in his lips."

The photographer interrupted talk of Lincoln but the posing for pictures didn't rule out talk of presidents.

"I hope I don't look like Cal Coolidge in this picture," Sandburg quipped. "They always said that when Cal had a picture taken he looked like he'd smelled dinner burning on the kitchen stove."



IN A GOOD CAUSE—Carl Sandburg (left), distinguished authority on Abraham Lincoln, and Noble Puffer, Cook County superintendent of schools, share their enthusiasm for the undertaking of the state's school children in giving their nickels to purchase the Civil War President's famed Gettysburg Address. Puffer holds a life mask of Lincoln and Sandburg a cast of Lincoln's hand made in 1860 at Springfield, Ill., by Leonard Volk, Chicago artist.

[By a staff photographer.]

Chicago Daily Tribune
10/18/42

Sandburg has been invited to attend the ceremony at Springfield Nov. 19, the 80th anniversary of the delivery of the Gettysburg Address, when the school children will make their gift of the \$60,000 manuscript to the people of Illinois.



THE
E
CARE

2011

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Four score years ago, come Nov. 19, a grotesque figure of a man, draped in wrinkled and dusty broadcloth, faced a weary audience surfeited with hours of oratory and hymns, and, in a none-too-pleasing, none-too-vigorous voice, uttered 266 words. They were heard by comparatively few of the thousands assembled; appreciated by few of those who managed to hear them. His speech was so short that it was over before many realized that what he was saying was not just an introductory passage but the entire speech.

He began with the words:

"Four score and seven years ago—", He closed, less than four minutes later, with the words:

"That government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from this earth."

There was a burst of applause as he finished; but apparently little more than the automatic tribute accorded to any utterance of the nation's Chief Executive. The benediction was pronounced, and the ceremonies dedicating the Gettysburg national cemetery were ended.

The next day newspapers throughout the nation carried the full text of the Gettysburg address of the Hon. Edward Everett, distinguished educator, former Cabinet member, four-time governor of Massachusetts. Copies of Everett's address had been furnished the press of the country in advance. The newspaper accounts noted that President Lincoln also spoke; some of them printed or summarized his remarks. But he had been an added starter on the Gettysburg program, invited as an afterthought, with little expectation that he would appear. After all, as commander in chief of the Union armies, he had a war on his hands.

Abraham Lincoln left Gettysburg depressed, feeling that his address had been a humiliating failure; but his words were printed in time in the newspapers. Some of those who had heard his words were haunted by the memory of some of the phrases or cadences, quoted snatches of it from memory, spoke of it to others as a remarkable speech.

Edward Everett was one of those who recognized Lincoln's Gettysburg address for what it was, who sensed that it was he, the principal orator of the day, who had failed. When he was asked a few weeks later to donate the original manuscript of his two-hour-long dedicatory

oration, that it might be auctioned off for benefit of a war charity, he wrote to the President, asking Mr. Lincoln to write out his address in his own handwriting so that it might be bound with the Everett manuscript and the two auctioned together. In another letter he said that Mr. Lincoln in his few minutes had epitomized the spirit of the occasion far more successfully than he, Everett, had done in his two hours. In this appraisal he was eminently correct.

What Everett said at Gettysburg, "the world will little note nor long remember"; the words of Lincoln will be remembered and cherished as long as man cherishes the aspirations that elevate him above the lesser vertebrates.

The little volume containing the Everett and Lincoln manuscripts, each in the handwriting of their authors, realized a substantial sum for charity. Later it was sold for more than \$100,000. Today it reposes in Illinois, where Abe Lincoln grew to manhood and evolved from a gangling backwoodsman to Promethean stature. In Illinois it should remain—Lincoln's immortal words, written by the hand that wielded an ax at New Salem, steered flatboats on the Sangamon.

These words belong to the world; they belong, as Stanton said of their author, "to the ages"; but particularly they belong to Illinois. To preserve them for Illinois, the school children of Lincoln's state have been asked to contribute their dimes, nickels and pennies to raise a fund of \$60,000. It means only a few pennies from each; but it offers teachers, principals and superintendents of schools an opportunity to tell their pupils a little about Abe Lincoln of Illinois; about Gettysburg; an opportunity for pupils—and their mentors—to read again, and perhaps to gain a new appreciation of one of the noblest utterances of man.

If, through this campaign for the school children's pennies, 100 Illinois high school boys might sense the majesty of Lincoln's words, something of their import; might catch from them some spark of inspiration, however intangible, the teachers and school authorities who must assume responsibility for this effort will not have worked in vain.

If, out of that possible 100 youths, there might be a half dozen—or even one—who took to heart Lincoln's dedication of himself, the effort and the \$60,000 might be repaid a millionfold:

"It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have, thus far, so nobly advanced."

Chicago Daily News
10/19/43

Buys Gettysburg Address Copy

CHICAGO, March 21 (P)—Vernon L. Nickell, State superintendent of public instruction, today delivered to the Harris Trust Company a check for \$60,000 and received in return the Keyes copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address which was purchased for Illinois by the State's school children. Held as part of the estate of a collector who fifteen years ago paid \$150,000 for it, the document was sold for the lower figure to Illinois at the suggestion of the heirs.

3/21/24
7/2/24

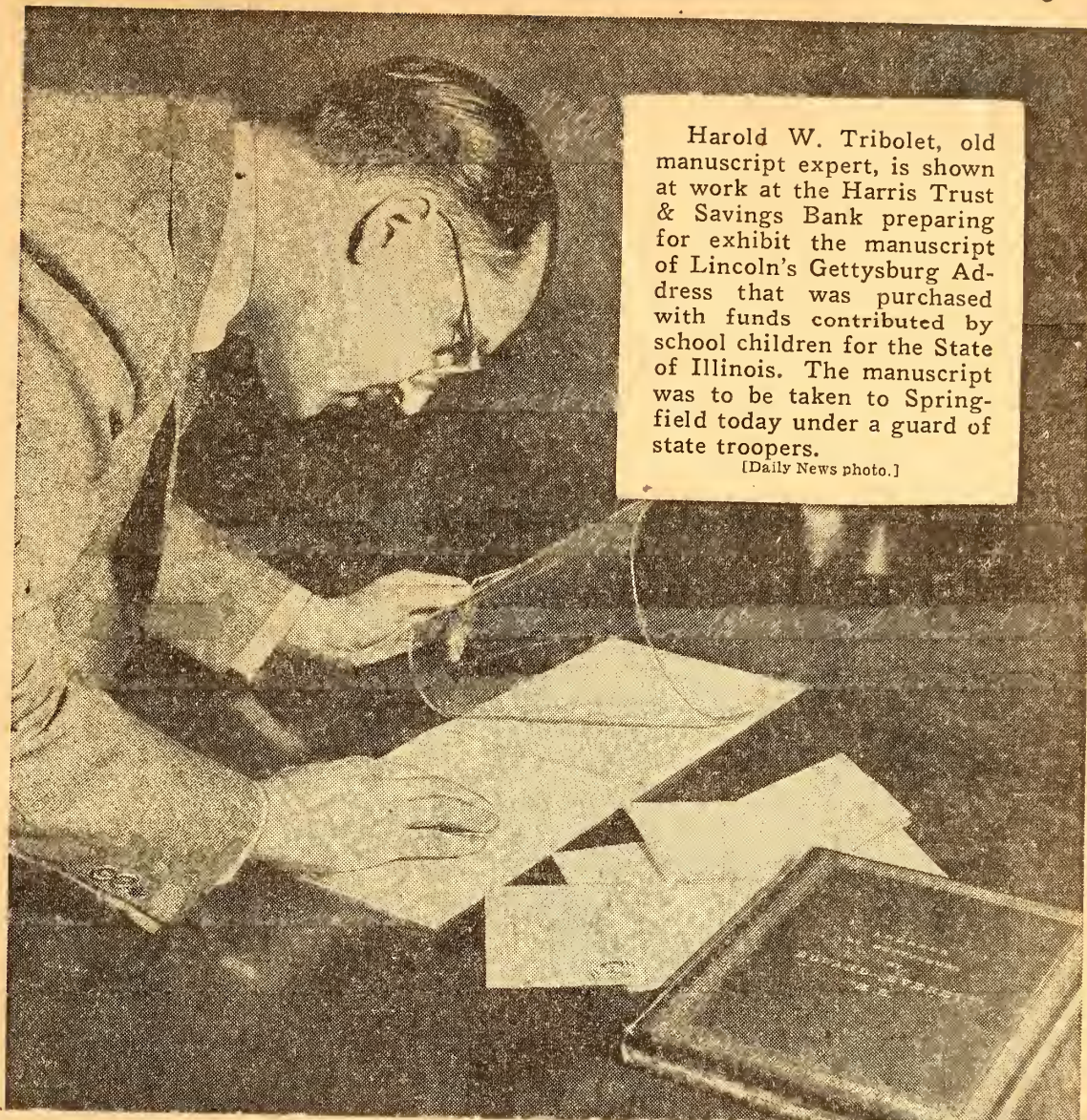
Pupils will get Lincoln scripts

An original manuscript of Lincoln's Gettysburg address and two other related documents will formally become the property of Illinois school children Friday afternoon at presentation ceremonies in the state historical library, Springfield.

The address and other manuscripts—Edward Everett's Gettysburg oration and a letter by Robert Lincoln relating to them—were purchased for \$60,000 contributed by students. Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, will present the documents to a committee of four children, who will in turn give them to the state library for permanent custody.

Chicago Times 3/24/44

Lincoln Paper Goes to Springfield Today



Harold W. Tribolet, old manuscript expert, is shown at work at the Harris Trust & Savings Bank preparing for exhibit the manuscript of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address that was purchased with funds contributed by school children for the State of Illinois. The manuscript was to be taken to Springfield today under a guard of state troopers.

[Daily News photo.]

see Daily News 3-22-47

Pupils' Coins Buy Lincoln Manuscript



Vernon L. Nickell (right) state superintendent of public instruction, turns over a check for \$60,000, contributed by school children of Illinois, to Charles J. Roubik (left), vice-president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, and J. Arthur Miller, attorney, for a manuscript of the Lincoln Gettysburg address that was bought for the State of Illinois.

(Story in first section.)

[Daily News photo.]
3-22-44

Give \$60,000; Illinois Gets Lincoln Epic

(Picture on back page.)

A check for \$60,000, contributed by the school children of Illinois in nickels and dimes, today bought for the State of Illinois a unique manuscript of President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The check was turned over by Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, to Charles J. Roubik, vice-president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, trustee of the estate of the collector who several years ago purchased the manuscript for \$150,000. J. Arthur Miller, attorney for the estate, also participated in the exchange.

Specially Written by Lincoln.

The manuscript was specially written out by Lincoln in March, 1864, to be bound with the manuscript copy of Edward Everett's address on the same occasion of the dedication of the Gettysburg battlefield. Also bound with them was a history of the battle, pictures of its outstanding generals and other mementos connected with the battle.

The volume was sold at auction at a fair in New York held to raise money for the Sanitary Commission — the Civil War counterpart of today's Army medical department.

The manuscript is the first which included the words "under God,"—words which Lincoln used in his address as he delivered it, but which were not in the two preliminary drafts, both now in the Library of Congress. Lincoln later made two other copies, the Bancroft (now unrecorded) and the Bliss, still held by a Baltimore family.

Nickell will take the manuscript to Springfield under a guard of state troopers about 2 p.m. tomorrow, he said. Friday at 1:15 p.m. he will present it to a committee of four school children, who will in turn give it to the Illinois State Historical Library for permanent custody. Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago lawyer, and Lloyd Lewis, manager editor of The Daily News, both trustees of the library, and Paul M. Angle the librarian, will receive it. WLS will broadcast the ceremony.

Removed from Binding.

The state is removing the Lincoln holograph from the bound volume, Nickell explained, and preparing it in separate form for exhibition purposes. This work is being done at the bank by Harold W. Tribolet, manuscript expert of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. The two sheets are being enclosed in a transparent shield, so that it is easily legible, the whole to be then enclosed in an airtight box with a glass cover.

Chas. Roubik

3-21-44

Chi. Sun - 3-22-44

PAGE 14

★★★

State School Children Buy Gettysburg Address Copy

*Document in Lincoln's Handwriting
Obtained with \$60,000 Check to Bank*

One of the five original copies of the Gettysburg Address, in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, was turned over to Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, at the Harris Trust Co. yesterday. Nickell, in behalf of the school children of Illinois, presented the company with a check for \$60,000 for the famous document, formerly owned by Henry Wilder Keyes, one-time New Hampshire senator who died in 1938.

Called Bargain Price.

"It was a bargain price for a priceless historic document," Nickell said. "Lincoln's words at Gettysburg are as pertinent today as in 1863 and stand as a Magna Carta of democracy in the world wherein democracy is endangered. The schools launched a campaign which has produced close to \$52,000, with small amounts yet to be received.

"To complete the purchase, Marshall Field, publisher and editor of The Chicago Sun, offered to put up contributions for each child who for one reason or another could not join in the work. Mr. Field will have contributed between \$8,000 and \$9,000."

Children Listed.

The document, still "legible and clear, and written on the common paper of the day," according to Nickell, will be presented to four school children on Friday at 1:15 p.m., who will in turn present it to Paul H. Angle, state historian, for the Illinois State Historical Library in the Centennial Building in Springfield.

The children will be Fred

Kermer of 5654 N. Bernard st., Lane Technical High School; Geraldine Archambault at 48 E. Oak st., of Mundelein Cathedral High School; Kenneth Jones of Vandalia, and Nancy Carol Miller of Hartsburg.

Chicago public schools contributed more than \$19,000 to the fund, and parochial schools here about \$7,000.

Guard Lincoln Manuscript on Trip



Chi Daily News

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1944.

Lincoln Relic Guarded on Capital Trip

Kenneth Jones of Vandalia, and Nancy Carol Miller of Hartsburg. Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago lawyer, and Lloyd Lewis, managing editor of The Daily News, both trustees of the State Historical Library, and Paul M. Angle, the librarian, will accept the manuscript in a ceremony to be broadcast over WLS.

State highway officers, Jack Levey (left) and John A. Peters, guard Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, on trip to Springfield with Lincoln's copy of the Gettysburg Address purchased by Illinois school children.

[Daily News photo.]

A simple piece of paper with Abraham Lincoln's scrawling copy of the Gettysburg Address is en route to Springfield today following its purchase here with \$60,000 raised by nickel and dime contributions from Illinois school children.

Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, was custodian of the manuscript, accompanied by state troopers, who will escort him and the copy of the immortal speech to the state capitol.

Friday afternoon Nickell will present the document to four schoolchildren, representing the thousands who made the purchase. The children in turn will offer the copy to the Illinois State Historical Library for permanent custody.

The children will be Fred Kermer of 5654 N. Bernard st., Lane Technical High School; Geraldine Archambault of 48 E. Oak st., Mundelein Cathedral High School;

Lincoln Relic Placed Under Glass



Nancy Carol Miller, 7, of Hartsburg, Ill., is held by Paul M. Angle, state historian, beside Kenneth Jones of Vandalia, as Fred Kremer Jr. of 5654 N. Bernard st. and Geraldine Archambault of 48 E. Oak st. (left to right), Chicago high school students, place the glass cover over the Lincoln Gettysburg speech manuscript in the Centennial Building at Springfield. The \$60,000 donations of Illinois schoolchildren purchased the manuscript, formally presented yesterday in a program broadcast by WLS.

2/25/44 [Daily News photo.]

EVERETT VEASION
[BINDER 4, p. 29-63]

DRAWER 6

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

